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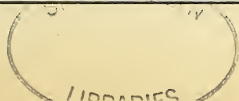
INDIANS

AT WORK



JANUARY ♦ ♦ ♦ 1933

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS • WASHINGTON, D.C.



I N D I A N S A T W O R K

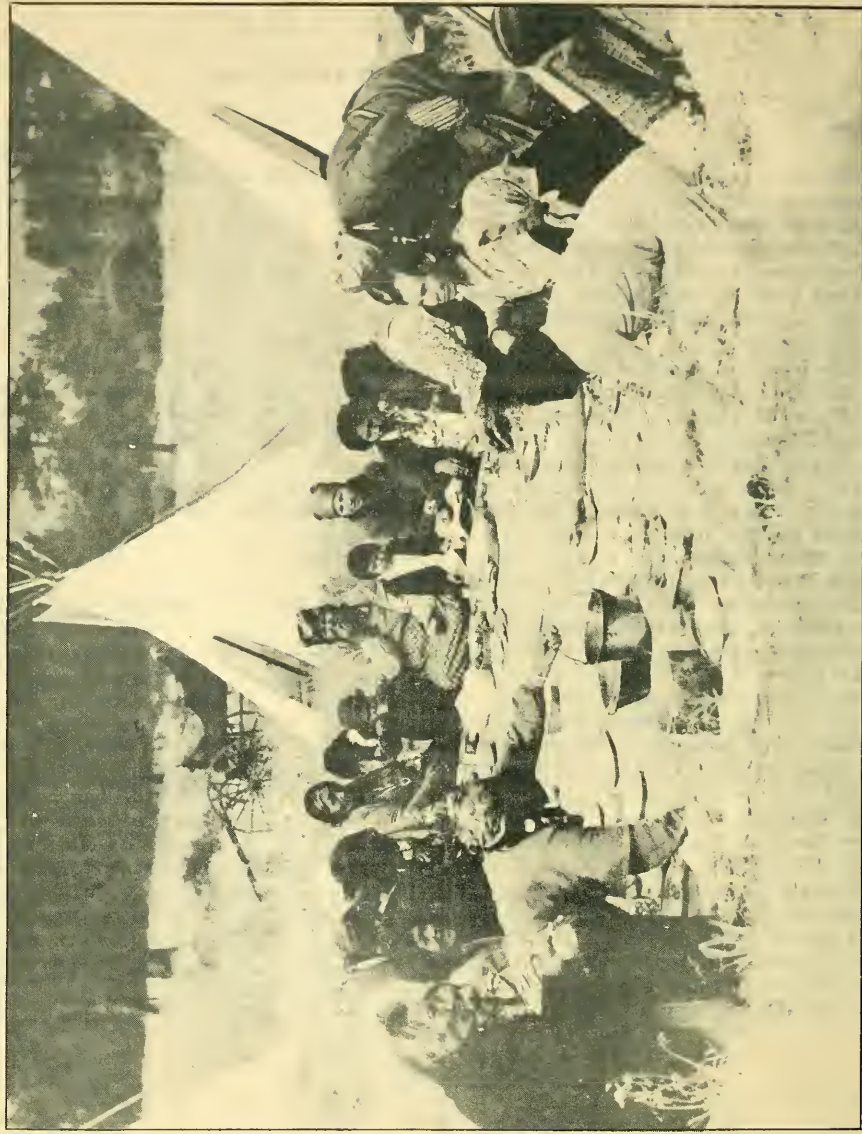
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SALISH INDIANS ENJOY A FEAST, FLATHEAD, MONTANA



Photograph by Andrew T. Kelley

INDIANS AT WORK

A News Sheet for Indians
and the Indian Service



VOLUME VI JANUARY 1939 NUMBER 5

Interest, amid Indian Service, in the Federal Field Training School at Albuquerque, has outrun information. This has been because the Albuquerque project was "feeling its way"; announcements would have been premature.

The reasons for the Federal Field Training School, and for other personnel projects, are summarized in the Annual Report of the Interior Department for 1938.

"Finding And Testing Administrators"

"Some realization, although surely not an adequate one, of the rapidly evolving character of the Indian Service, will have been conveyed by this report. The Service has moved swiftly from prescribed routines to experimental methods and local adaptations. The Indian Service administrator's task has become one of planning and leading; it is political in the richest sense of that word, and it is a business operation of complexity and magnitude; it involves the manipulation of a considerable number of technical services, always with a view to their incorporation within local Indian life. Indian administration calls for men and women with some creative endowment, much discipline, a capacity for suspended judgment joined with a capacity for taking action and for accepting the consequences of one's own initiative. It calls for an exceptional ability in dealing with superiors, with coordinate officers, and with subordinates. And finally, it calls for unusual endowments of efficient social and human nature; because an Indian Service which fails to enlist deeply the rank and file of the Indians falls short in everything else, and enlistment must be of the heart as well as of the head.

"Is it possible to identify in advance, through methods appropriate to the competitive Civil Service, those endowments, in-

terests, psychological traits, personality characteristics, which give promise of a successful administrative career in Indian Service? Can past performance supply the evidences of such fitness or want of fitness in a candidate? How can the probationary period be so used as to reveal the presence or absence of essential traits, the having or not having of the power to overcome threatening weaknesses? What kind of pre-service or in-service training is needed, in order to meet this need which ultimately is the critical need in the Indian Service - the finding and developing of administrators?

"In the main, the question must be asked not at the top administrative level, but at a level below the top one. The leading personnel problem of Indian Service is to find and equip subordinate or junior administrators, whose careers will be commenced in the local jurisdictions among the Indians.

"Rockefeller Foundation Gives Grant For Personnel Experimentation

"To try to find answers to the questions above set down, there has been established the Southwest Field Training School for Federal Service, administratively conducted under the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the superintendent of the United Pueblos Agency. This activity is supported by a grant made by the Rockefeller Foundation through the Institute of Public Affairs, and the search for the men and women to be admitted to the experimental enterprise is a responsibility of the Institute of Public Affairs.

"Essential to the success of the experiment is the placement of the so-called field aides in positions of true responsibility, because in such situations alone can their vital abilities be finally tested. Essential, too, is the maintenance of performance records which shall supply an objective basis for competitive promotion; and the keeping and making of such records must not be confined to the members of the experimental institution, but should be extended to the regularly employed personnel as rapidly as knowledge is available and resources permit. A whole-time director of training, attached to the experiment at Albuquerque, not merely works with and upon the so-called aides, but carries out job analyses within the United Pueblo and other jurisdictions, and it is his rôle to participate in the wider experimentation with records and with in-service training applied to the regularly employed personnel. The 'aides' are not privileged persons in any sense of the word, but must meet, in qualifying for positions and in subsequent advancement, the tests of Civil Service and of the personnel system of the Interior Department and the Indian Office. The 'aides' are given testing experiences also in other Federal services local to the experimental area.

"Arising initially out of interest in the experiment above described, there has been created an Interdepartmental Committee on Problems of Personnel, made up of representatives of the Civil Service Commission and the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. (Commissioner Collier is chairman.) This committee, whose functions are not administrative but advisory, and in the nature of research, deals with questions of personnel common to the agencies which make it up, and especially with those questions which lie upon that borderline where the Civil Service Commission and the executive organizations have their problems in common."

The field aides are, by preference, individuals between 24 and 30 years old. They are college graduates. They are chosen on the basis of all obtainable record and of a series of personal interviews. They are paid a minimum subsistence wage, and after a brief "orientation" course they are thrown into one after another of increasingly responsible assignments. The field aide who survives his year is dependable material for an administrative career in the Indian Service - indeed, in any field service of the government. Even then, he must qualify for permanent employment through open competitive examinations.

Do the field aides by their work make unnecessary the work of those regularly employed? Such a question could be asked only by one who did not know the immensity of the Indian Service task. Goethe said of his drama "Faust" that it had "a quality of the immeasurable." Indian Service has that quality. The single Albuquerque area could absorb not ten but thrice ten field aides, without relieving of his weight of work or his horizon of opportunity one of the five hundred regular employees in that single jurisdiction. (Actually, United Pueblos is but one of the training and testing jurisdictions.)

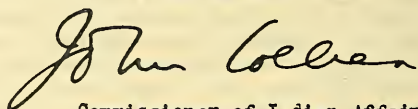
Do the field aides - does the Training School - do all of the innovations in the personnel field today - imperil the careers of those now in the Indian Service? Certainly, to newly enrich and strengthen as well as to challenge and discipline the administrative talent of the Service is the aim of these ventures. Equally, however, these ventures are aimed at the finding of ways to identify, to train, and more rapidly to promote, those already in the Service who have strong endowments. All else in Indian Service depends upon the intensification of personnel ability. It is a fact, I believe, that a few of those now in the Service have experienced a feeling of insecurity due to these new undertakings. This must be endured; for no element of present program is more imperative than these. The whole force of the Department is back of these enterprises.

* * * * *

Rarely have I reviewed a book in "Indians At Work." But now I mention one. It says nothing about Indians. It is Rear Admiral Byrd's "Alone", just now published.

I recommend this book to everyone, but especially to those in lonely posts and in difficult positions in Indian Service.

For meteorological observations, in 1933, three men of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition were scheduled to stay throughout the long, absolute night of the south polar winter in a hut which was to be buried in a pit dug in the measureless glacier above the polar continent. Through circumstances beyond control, only one man, not three, could go, and Rear Admiral Byrd chose himself as that one man. When the half-year night was less than two months advanced, Byrd was laid low by carbon monoxide poisoning, which was constantly recurring thereafter. Then for nearly three months he fought such a battle as perhaps no other human annal records, against madness or death, or death following madness. He won the fight, and in the course of it he lived to the depths of the mortal experience which was his lot on earth. This battle against poisonous gas, against the black cold of minus 60, minus 70, minus 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and against desperate organic need to which no help could come, must hold any reader as no romance of wild adventure could do. Around and amid the ordeal, the terrible, infinite beauty of aurora and of storm; and never did the men in his struggle with annihilation fall away from the awareness of this beauty. And not for one twenty-four-hour period did he neglect his observations or his instruments. His loyalty and discipline passed into a victory over death - into a profounder life. "Alone" is recommended to all.



Commissioner of Indian Affairs

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REORGANIZATION NEWS

Constitutions:

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
November 19	Walapai Tribe of the Walapai Reservation in Arizona	62	34
November 30	Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	93	0
December 5	Absentee - Shawnee Indian Tribe Of Oklahoma	121	50

Charter:

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
November 15	The Caddo Indians of Oklahoma	123	55

Amendment To Charter:

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
November 12	Red Cliff Band Of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Red Cliff Reservation, Wisconsin	47	0

INDIANS OF THE LOUISIANA BAYOUS

By Dr. Ruth M. Underhill, Associate Supervisor of Indian Education



A Typical Louisiana Bayou

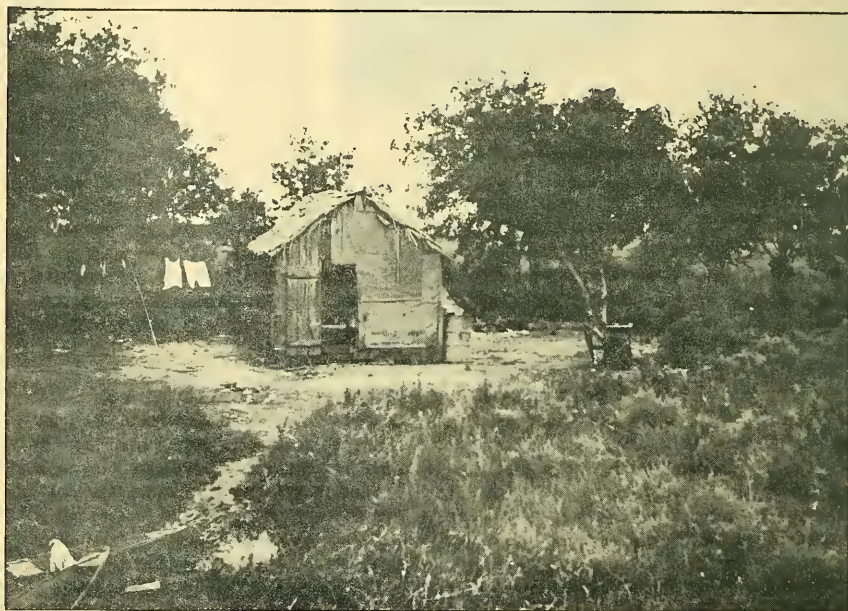
In former days, Indians of the great Muskogean language family covered almost all the southeastern United States. It was members of this family, students think, who built the mounds of the Mississippi Valley, relics of one of the high civilizations of ancient North America. As the white Americans moved in, some of the greatest of the Muskogean peoples made treaties with them, by which they relinquished their lands and settled on others in Oklahoma which means, in their language, Red People. Such were the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole, who joined with the Cherokee, of a different language family, to form the Five Civilized Tribes. Behind them they left some scattered Muskogean relatives, who were never included in any treaty. Such were the Houma, or Red People, still to be found in Louisiana.

Once the Houma lived up the Mississippi where, said an old French explorer, "they had a temple embellished with the most pleasing and grotesque figures that one can see." Since that time, 238 years ago, French, Spanish and American whites have flooded into the Mississippi Valley and the Houma have moved and moved again, mixing with other Indian groups and, at times, with the other inhabitants of the land. Now they have found a home on the swampy bayous which stretch from the Mississippi down to the Gulf of Mexico. A hundred miles west of New Orleans is the town of Houma where once, they say, their people settled. Now the town is surrounded by sugar plantations and, to reach the Indians, you must go far down the bayous from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

First you pass the homes of the Cajuns, or Acadians, exiled from Nova Scotia in 1755 when England deported the French settlers (thus were the famous Gabriel and Evangeline of Longfellow's poem separated for sorrowful years). The Cajuns were long the majority of the white population and they have left their legacy in the French language which is spoken everywhere and in the neatness of the little wooden houses, scrubbed and sanded like those of a French village. Cajuns and Indians have been neighbors for many a year and the interchange of habits is easy to note. Further along the bayou you may find a few Negro cabins immaculate as those of the whites and at last the homes of the Indians stretching perhaps past the end of the road so that they can be reached only by boat.

These homes are one or two-roomed cabins with a gabled roof, sometimes thatched with palmetto. If you could find a group of men thatching, you might see them tying a huge frond to the rafters by its own leaves, just as Muskogean people have done in this country for hundreds of years. Inside, the house is scrubbed clean as a hospital room and is furnished perhaps with a French four-poster bed draped with spotless mosquito netting and with hand-whittled chairs, with cowhide seats.

Better than a cabin, however, the Indians consider, is a shantyboat with its blunt nose pushed up against the bank, ready to push off again, when-



Cabin With Palmetto Thatch, Dugouts On Bank

ever the hunting and fishing seem better somewhere else. You stop at the door of one such boat where a smiling young woman invites you to enter in old-fashioned French. She serves coffee in the hospitable Louisiana manner and shows you, perhaps, a blowgun made in the ancient Indian style. In the back room sit other women mending nets.

Outside along the bayou more nets are stretched to dry. "We live," the Indians explain, "like the seagulls, on what we can get out of the water." This means fishing in summer, oystering and shrimping in winter. The Indians have always followed these practices, once for their own food alone, but now commercially.

Outside on the bayou bank is the dugout canoe, hollowed from cypress trunk after the old Indian custom and called by the Indian name, pirogue. It seems shallow as a pan; if you try a ride in it you are amazed that a human body can balance itself in that shell against even a light puff of wind. But around the bayou bend comes one of the young men of the family standing casually on the seat of his pirogue and poling along with a keg of shrimp as his load. "It is easy," he says. "We even have pirogue races. We get plenty of practice for one must use the pirogue to fish and to carry our shrimp to market and even to cross the bayou to visit a neighbor." He has been shrimping: he shows you how he stands in the flighty little craft to cast out the shrimp



Shrimp Luggers

net shaped like a huge parachute, then pulls the string to close the net and hauls it in, still without upsetting his pirogue.

The man next door fishes on a larger scale. He has been able to buy a shrimp lugger, a chunky little boat with a gasoline engine with which he goes out to salt water, takes in thirty to forty barrels of shrimp and carries it to the cannery where he can make a good sale. When shrimp are not plentiful he can go for oysters. So pass at least six months of the year. In mid-winter, like all the other Indians, he drops fishing and goes with all his family to the marshes where they camp in old Indian fashion. The man sets traps for mink and muskrat and the women skin the animals. Summer is the only slack time; even in summer, however, the bayou gives them fish enough to live on.

It is a healthy life. The children are clear-skinned and bright-eyed. The bright eyes are not likely to become overstrained from reading for none of the Indians go to school. Nor have they ever gone: Louisiana law excludes Negroes from the white schools and the Indians, mixed or not, are considered as Negro. They object to attending Negro school and, as a consequence, none of them can read and write. There are signs of change in this condition. Some very good church schools have been established, entirely for Indians. Two public schools have followed and the state superintendent of schools gives us hope that soon every bayou where the Indians live will have its one-room school-house. The Louisiana welfare authorities are also sympathetically interested in the Indians. In time we hope for a coordination of the various agencies who can offer to this independent and upstanding group of people the technical advice, medical advice and education which is needed to supplement their own efforts.

* * * * *

SOIL CONSERVATION AT NORTHERN IDAHO RESERVATIONS

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, erosion control and soil conservation farm management plans have been made for several allotments on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, and have been put into effect with the consent of the Indian owners of the land and of the lessees who operate the allotments. In that area a very large part of the valuable topsoil which reaches an average depth of more than four feet, has already been destroyed by erosion as a result of wrong farming practices. The Palouse country in Idaho and Washington is one of the finest wheat-growing districts in the world without a complete crop failure in seventy years, but the use of the land for straight wheat-raising has made its complete destruction within a comparatively few decades a strong probability. By changing the farming methods - by substituting soil-building and grass crops for straight wheat, by eliminating certain steep eroding areas from cultivation entirely - the remaining topsoil is being saved. These cooperative agreements with the allottees are the first in what is expected to be a fairly complete coverage of all of the dangerous spots both on the Coeur d'Alene and the Nez Perce Reservations.

TRIBAL CODES ARE NOTHING NEW

By Earl Wooldridge, Superintendent, Grand Ronde-Siletz Agency, Oregon

In going over old files here, I have discovered, among other interesting data, that the Grand Ronde Indians had an organization in 1879, 1880 and 1881 which they called "The Grande Ronde Indian Legislature." This organization, which included about twelve members, met annually, and acted as both governing body and court. In addition to these responsibilities, the group passed laws for the guidance of their people. Some of the ordinances are given below, with their spelling and phraseology unchanged.

November 12, 1877

11th: When the amount of money in the Treasury exceeds \$50 it shall be loaned out at the rate of ten percent per annum to Some good man who Shall give Security, it shall not be loaned out for a longer period than Six Months. If any wheat or oats is on hand in the Treasury it shall be loaned out to Some good Man every 10 bushel loaned to one man he shall return 12 bushel after harvest.

18th: If any man talk Saucey and abuse another person with out cause and provoke him so that he whip him the person that commenced the dispute or was the cause of the quarrell if convicted shall be fined from \$2.50 to \$5.00 and Cost of Court.

20th: Any doctor who doctors any Person and think he cant cure the person he must tell the person he cant cure him so that he dont rob him of all his property, he is to receive \$2.50 for his services, but if the Doctor keeps on doctoring him and dont cure after he is to be fined \$10.00 and Cost of Court if proven.

November 4, 1879

12th: If any woman promise to marry a man and he shall expend any money for preparing for marriage and the woman brake her promise and refuse to marry, the man shall recover

from the woman the amount so expended, and cost court if he have to bring law suit.

13th: If a man promise to marry a woman and afterwards refuse to marry her he shall pay all expenses fees and be fined \$10. and Cost of Court.

20th: Any man who belong to this Agency and rent land out side of the Agency, and he use the Agency machines raper and mower and thresh-er he shall pay tole for the use of such machines as if same same as charged out side or what ever is the custom to charge, if the machines got plenty to do on the agency they must first attend to the agency.

29th: The following old people dont have to work on road viz Old Rily, old Elkins, Old Taytor, old J. Brown, old Cass old Amos, old Wach-ena, old Clamath jim, old Quackerty, Yamhill jo, all men pay tax and Samp-son Wilder.

February 28, 1881

31st: Any Indian who own land and dont build on it or work on it, and live on another mans land when he is notified by the person who own land that he lives on, and dont leave, he is to be fined if found guilty in the sum of \$10.00 and cost.

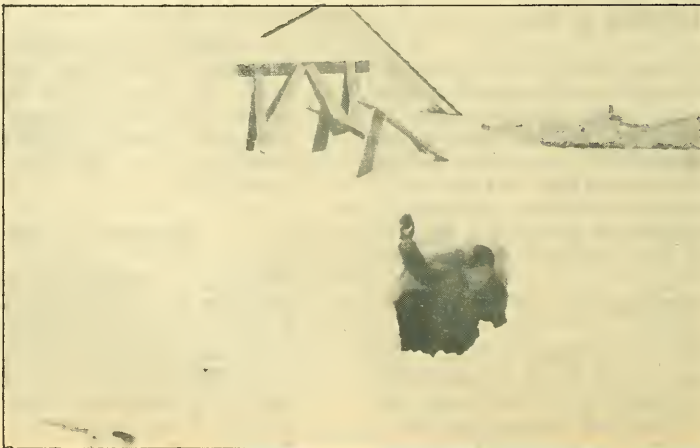


The two photographs on this page are of the hospital at Blackfeet, Montana. They were taken during the winter of 1936-37.

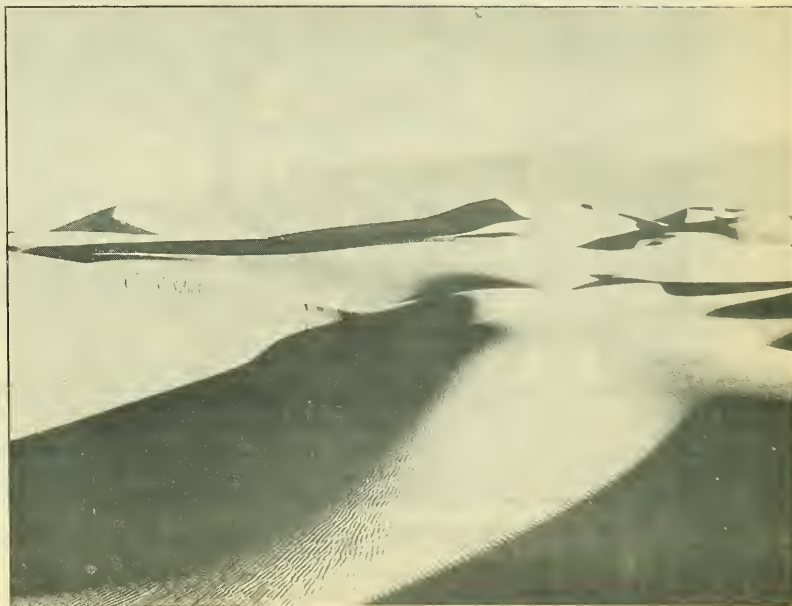
After a heavy snowfall, the only entrance to the building, then nearing completion, was the tunnel shown in the photographs. Subsequent grading work has minimized the likelihood of recurrence of similar drifting.

The top photograph on the opposite page shows date palms at Torres-Martinez Reservation, Mission Agency, California.

The bottom photograph on the page opposite was taken in Death Valley, California, home of a few scattered groups of Indians: Pomos, Mewuks, Paiutes, and Shoshones.



C O N T R A S T I N G C L I M A T E S

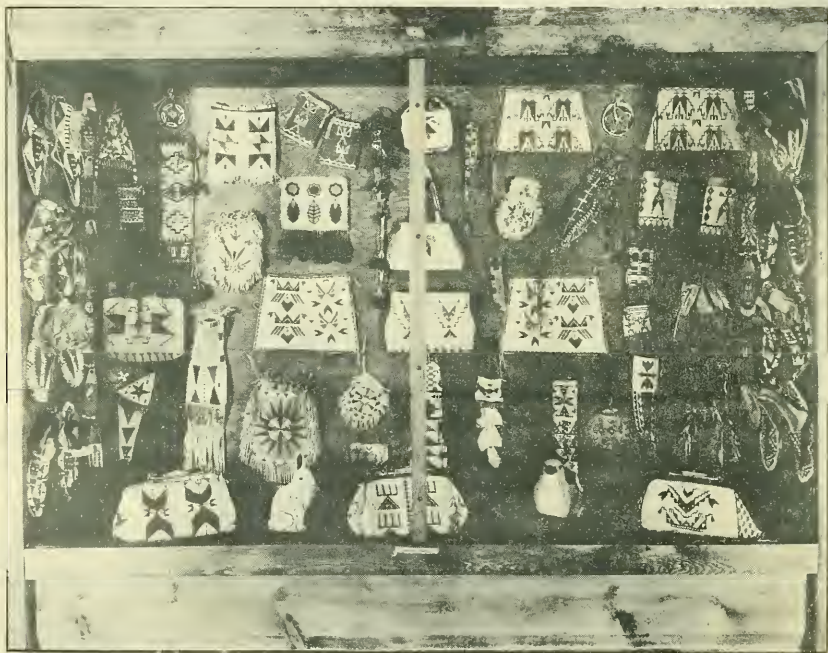


INDIAN SERVICE ACQUIRES ANDERSON SIOUX COLLECTION"

By Paul L. Fickinger, Associate Director of Education

With the announcement of the consummation, in November, of the purchase of the world-famous John Anderson Sioux Indian Museum Collection, the Education Division of the Indian Office has realized a dream of many years' standing.

Mr. Anderson has been loath to sell his collection of Sioux artifacts which he had gathered over a fifty-two year period, starting when he was a pioneer photographer on a South Dakota Indian reservation. Negotiations, however, were started last spring for the purchase of the collection and after assurance had been given that the collection would not be taken out of the Sioux country, and that it would be properly housed and cared for, arrangements were made for the sale.



One Of The Cases Showing Good Examples Of Sioux Beadwork



This Case Includes Bone Necklaces Of Various Types, Courting Flutes, Dance Whistles, Game Sticks and Dolls.

For the past year the collection has been displayed under the supervision of Mr. Anderson in the new Museum Building at Rapid City, constructed specifically for the purpose by the city with the help of W.P.A. During the past summer the Museum was visited by nearly 150,000 tourists. At a meeting held at the Pine Ridge Indian Agency on November 11, at which Rapid City officials and the Hon. Francis Case, member of Congress, were present, an agreement was reached whereby the city agreed to turn over to the Indian Office the sole use of the Museum Building and in return the Indian Service agreed to maintain in the building a permanent Sioux museum collection. It was further agreed that under the supervision of the Indian Office a sales booth would be operated for the sale of authentic high-quality Sioux Indian arts and crafts.

It is proposed to divide the collection into three parts. One part will be housed in the new fire-resistant high school building at Pine Ridge. A second part will be temporarily housed in the crafts building at the Rosebud Agency until such time as the new high school building is constructed, when it will be permanently housed in space specifically designed for it in the new building. The third part will be retained in the museum building at Rapid City and will be supplemented with Sioux artifacts which have been gathered over a period of years throughout the entire Sioux country.

The development of a sales booth in connection with the museum will provide for the Sioux area an excellent outlet for arts and crafts of the Sioux people. It will also give the general public an opportunity to purchase high-quality Indian goods, for it must be borne in mind that the sales booth will deal only in superior Indian merchandise.

* * * * *

TROUBLESOME INDIANS SHOULD BE CONFINED IN PENAL SETTLEMENTS,

OLD ANNUAL REPORT ADVOCATED

(From The Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1879)

"A penal settlement for the confinement and reformation of the more turbulent and troublesome individuals among the various Indian tribes is a pressing want and immediate action should be taken for the establishment of such a settlement. For the worst class of refractory Indians one settlement should be in Florida which is far enough away from Indian reservations to make any attempt at escape hopeless. Another settlement should be established in the Northwest, at some point where a considerable quantity of arable land can be found so that Indians who are thus restricted in their liberty may be taught to work for their support.

"It is impossible to properly govern a barbarous people like our wilder Indians without being able to inflict some punishment for wrongdoing that shall be a real punishment to the offender. At the present time the military are called upon to suppress insurrections and to chastise by the penalties and losses of war to those who rebel against the government. These are temporary evils to the Indians and unless the punishment inflicted is unusually severe the lesson is soon forgotten. Moreover in such cases chastisement often falls heavily on innocent parties instead of the guilty. If the Indian Office had a penal settlement where turbulent individuals among the tribe could be placed, they could be taken from their homes to the place of punishment without disturbing the general peace and the prompt infliction of a punishment of this kind would tend to curb the evil-disposed and prevent them from stirring up outbreaks. In fact, there is nothing the Indian would dread more than to be deprived of his liberty.

"Such a settlement should be guarded by a sufficient force to exercise perfect discipline and such prisoners should be taught trades as well as agriculture. A school of correction of this kind would be of inestimable value to the Indian Service and it would exercise a reformatory influence that could not be obtained by simple confinement. Useful occupation would in most cases enable them to be returned to their homes in an advanced condition of civilization."

* * * * *

THE STORY OF ALASKA'S REINDEER

By D. E. Thomas, Chief Of Alaska Section



Reindeer At (Lower Yukon) Marshall, Alaska

There are on this continent over half a million animals not native to North America, whose ancestors were imported through Congressional appropriation. They are the Alaska reindeer.

When the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 there were no reindeer on the North American Continent. At that time the few white men in Alaska were mostly Russian employees of the Imperial Russian Government and the fur-trading companies.

Credit for this industry as it exists today is due principally to the vision of two men - the Reverend Sheldon Jackson, who was General Agent for the U. S. Bureau of Education in Alaska from 1885 to 1907, and to Captain Michael Healy, commanding officer of the United States Revenue Cutter "Bear."

During the late 'seventies and early 'eighties, Dr. Jackson had been in charge of the mission work of the Presbyterian Church in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest areas, and subsequently in Alaska. In the course of his supervisory work, Dr. Jackson came to know Alaska well. When the Federal Government decided to establish schools under the Department of the Interior in what was then the District of Alaska, it was logical that Dr. Jackson should be chosen as the first general agent for the U. S. Bureau of Education, to which the administration of these schools was assigned.

On one of his first trips to Alaska, Dr. Jackson had found the Eskimos thriving on the native food supply of seal, walrus, whale, fish and game. A year or two later, visiting this same area, he had found whole villages almost wiped out by starvation, and the ground strewn with the bones of men, women and children. He talked with the few emaciated survivors who told of the famine caused by the depletion of their native food supplies. Always somewhat

subject to fluctuation in numbers, the wild caribou were disappearing from the coastal areas and the whaling fleet had made severe inroads on the whales and walrus which constituted a major portion of the natives' food supply. Not only was the food supply disappearing, but the raw materials for clothing as well.

Their pioneer missionary leader, deeply affected by the misery of these formerly vigorous people, discussed the problem in detail with Captain Michael Healy of the "Bear", on his return voyage. Captain Healy had, in the course of his travels, often visited the Chuckchees, Eskimos living on the Siberia side of Bering Strait, and had observed the large reindeer herds owned by these people which offered insurance against famine during the periodical depletion of wild game and sea food. Captain Healy suggested the importation of some of these reindeer to Alaska. Dr. Jackson was fired with enthusiasm over the idea and presented it to William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, on his return to Washington. The Department backed the project and a number of Senators and Congressmen became interested, including Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, who became an especially enthusiastic supporter. The first year, however, the appropriation failed to pass. Dr. Jackson obtained approval to appeal to the public. Churches, newspapers and welfare groups became interested and some \$2,000 was raised and placed at Dr. Jackson's disposal, with which the first shipments totaling some 186 reindeer were purchased in Siberia, carried on the "Bear" and landed on what is now Teller, Alaska, in 1891 and 1892. The following year Congress made an appropriation for further purchases and between 1892 and 1902, 1,280 reindeer were imported into Alaska.



Teller, Alaska

In 1902 the Russian Government issued a Ukase forbidding any further exportation of reindeer from Siberia. Thus it is from these two importations that the present herds have descended.

The problem remained as to the training of Eskimos to handle the reindeer herds. The inhabitants of Lapland had owned large reindeer herds for centuries and were well versed in their

care and in the use of reindeer products. Dr. Jackson was authorized to visit Lapland and to make contracts with a number of Lapps experienced in the reindeer business to move with their families to Alaska, to live there for a specified period and to give instruction to Eskimo herders selected by the Bureau of Education. The Lapps were engaged, crossed the Atlantic, the United States by railroad to San Francisco, and then sailed to Alaska. (Seattle did not become an important city and port of departure for Alaska until after 1898.) Nearly all of these Lapps and their descendants remained in Alaska permanently and many of them today are well-to-do residents of the Territory.

A second problem confronting the officials who were inaugurating the Reindeer Service in Alaska was the distribution of the reindeer so that they would reach the greatest possible number of Eskimos. The first contracts made by the Bureau of Education were with the various missionary denominations with headquarters in northwestern Alaska. These contracts provided that approximately one hundred reindeer be transferred from the Government to the specified mission on condition that the mission, over a period of years, train a given number of young Eskimos in the care and management of the deer. At the end of the specified period the missions were to return to the Government the same number of reindeer loaned them. In the meantime, a portion of the increase was to be transferred to the reindeer apprentices; the remainder were to be retained by the missions as foundation herds.

As finally worked out, this apprenticeship system called for a four-year training of promising young Eskimos. During their period of apprenticeship, they received food and clothing to the value of about \$300 a year; in addition they received reindeer annually, the number varying from six their first year to ten during their third and fourth years. At the end of the four years, each apprentice owned a herd of approximately fifty reindeer and became a qualified reindeer herder. Contracts were then entered into with these herders to train apprentices under the same system. Through this endless chain the reindeer were distributed throughout northern and western Alaska. This system was drawn up in large part by William T. Lopp, formerly a Congregational missionary and later a holder of various government posts in Alaska, including those of Superintendent of Education of Natives and General Reindeer Superintendent.

On November 1, 1929, the Alaska Reindeer Service was transferred from the Bureau of Education to the supervision of the Governor of Alaska, under whose jurisdiction it remained until July 1, 1937, when it was again transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs, which had in the meantime taken over health and education work among Alaska Natives.

Whether or not the industry can ever be made a profitable commercial venture, the Natives of Alaska owe to the importation of reindeer a large share of what economic security they have. Not only is reindeer meat important in their diet; most of their clothing as well comes from reindeer. Mukluk uppers (boots), parkas, mittens, trousers and inside parkas - usually made of fawn skins - all depend on reindeer skins for their material.

Reindeer require little care. They secure their own food both winter and summer, living on reindeer moss in winter and grasses and other vegetation in summer. They need no shelter. They do require some herding throughout the year in order to prevent straying, and they also need some protection from predatory animals, especially from the wolves which in the past few years have increased in number in the reindeer country.

In the late fall, the deer are rounded up, driven into corrals - when they are available - and butchered. The meat is put into the natural cold storage which underlies most of Alaska - the glacial ice found anywhere between one and three feet below the ground's surface. Most reindeer herds are run by

native cooperatives which were first sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education and which have been further encouraged by the Indian Service. Ownership is indicated by various ear cuts and these are registered with the Territorial Government.

Lona E. Morlander, Indian Service teacher at Yakutat, describes a reindeer roundup near Kivalina in preparation for the annual shipment of carcasses on the "North Star."

"Kobruvuk walked slowly, deliberately, into the midst of the now slowly-milling animals. He raised his rifle. The ping of the bullet sang out ... The deer kept milling gently, showing very little excitement as shot after shot felled companions standing shoulder to shoulder with them.

"Suddenly a cry rang out. 'Kohneet!' (Reindeer!) I saw four or five of the older natives rushing down to the shore of the lagoon. A section of the herd led by one antlered buck, braver than the rest, had made a dash for liberty via the lagoon.

"The old Eskimos took to their small skin boats. What a race! The light craft, four of them, shot out alongside the deer which were swimming desperately for the mainland. But the herders soon had the swimming deer cut off from the mainland. With wild guttural shouts and waving of their single kayak paddles, the Eskimo herders in the water did some quick work and managed to drive about half the escaping deer back to the spit. The rest sped across the tundra in long spring strides and were soon lost to sight in the foothills.

"As I watched, the butchering continued, but the firing ceased because the ammunition became exhausted. Lassoing and stabbing were now in order. Females were spared. And so the butchering continued into the Arctic night, whose twilight lasted long enough to enable the workers to finish their two-day task of preparing five hundred deer for shipment."

The exportation of reindeer on a large scale would not seem, on the basis of present conditions, to be likely to be commercially profitable. The Lomen Reindeer Corporation and its subsidiaries attempted, during the past fifteen or twenty years, to build up a profitable export business in connection with its holdings of Alaska reindeer. Large sums were invested in the project. Reindeer were slaughtered in considerable numbers; abattoirs were established in Alaska; and the meat exported to the United States for sale. The high cost of operation in Alaska and the high cost of transportation to Seattle, however, worked against the success of the project. The largest number exported in any one year was probably some eight or ten thousand.

* Excerpted with permission from "The Alaska Sportsman."

The Alaska Eskimos have sent a number of shipments to Seattle on the Indian Service vessels, "North Star" and "Boxer." During the past few years, the only reindeer exported by the Eskimos have been approximately 1,000 carcasses shipped on the "North Star" once a year on the vessel's return trip from its Arctic cruise. This meat has been disposed of almost entirely in Alaska, at various stops en route back to Seattle.

The Alaska reindeer is a comparatively small animal which weighs from 100 to 125 pounds dressed. The meat is prime during only a comparatively short portion of the year. The animals are semi-wild and frequently the herds are located at considerable distances from the Eskimo villages. The cost of rounding up the deer, slaughtering them, dressing the carcasses, and of cold storage and transportation to Seattle, is so great that it is not practical to sell the meat in the States in competition with beef, pork and lamb.

In September 1937, Congress passed legislation (50 Stat. 900), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, for the benefit of the Eskimos and other Natives of Alaska, all of the reindeer owned by white individuals, by Lepos and by missions, together with abattoirs and other property used in connection with the reindeer industry, to the end that the reindeer industry in Alaska will belong exclusively to the Eskimos and other natives. It is estimated that Natives already own two-thirds of the reindeer. The sum of \$2,000,000 was authorized to be appropriated for this purpose, but so far no appropriation has been made.

Under the 1939 Interior Department Appropriation Act, the chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees were empowered to appoint a committee of three to visit Alaska to investigate the reindeer industry and to make recommendations as to the advisability of the government's carrying through the purchase of all non-Native-owned reindeer. The committee which included Mr. C. E. Rachford, Dr. D. T. Wilson and Mr. Frank H. Reeds, during its three-months' visit last summer attended a number of reindeer round-ups, inspected slaughterhouses and took testimony from various interested persons. It will make its recommendations to the Congress some time this month, and its findings are eagerly awaited.



The Arrival Of A Plane At Point Barrow, Alaska,
The Northernmost Point On The Continent

PAWNEE HOGANS

By John P. Harrington, Smithsonian Institution

On the lower course of the Loup River in Southern Nebraska, there survived until sixty-three years ago, villages of earth-covered houses similar in construction and appearance to Navajo hogans of the Southwest. These were villages of the Skidi Pawnee who lived on the lower Loup until about 1875, when they were removed to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Skidi Pawnee means "Wolf" Pawnee. The Loup River takes its name from the French loup, wolf.

These Pawnees were so unlucky as to locate their village on some of the best land in Nebraska, where the famous Mormon Trail west passed up the Loup. From earliest times they were molested and crowded out by white settlers. In the '70s, although they had sold off most of their land, there was still a Pawnee Reservation thirty miles by fifteen miles, with its agency at Genoa on



Photograph By Mr. W. H. Jackson Taken In 1871 Of The Skidi Pawnee Village Of "Hogans" On The Loup River Near Genoa, Nebraska, A Remarkable Picture Of The Last Surviving Pawnee Settlement On The Loup, Taken Just Before The Removal Of The Skidi Pawnee To Indian Territory.

the Loup River. The brick Indian school stands there to this day, sole survival of reservation times. The villages have long since been reduced to house debris mounds.

Although Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, Assistant Curator of Archaeology, U. S. National Museum, has completed a recent paper on Pawnee archaeology, Mr. A. T. Hill of the Nebraska State Historical Society is probably the greatest specialist on Pawnee archaeology. In 1922 Nebraska people became interested in excavating the spot mentioned in the Zebulon M. Pike journals as the locality where the American flag was first raised in Nebraska. Mr. Hill discovered this site to be on the south bank of the Republican River, near Red Cloud. Mr. Hill thoroughly excavated the site and found specimens which are now practically all located in the State Historical Museum at Lincoln.

Careful digging usually lays bare a hogan floor, with post holes. Pawnee houses differ from the Navajo hogan by having center posts. Among the Pawnee, as among the Navajo, the hogan door is said by old Indians to be always to the east, so that the rays of the rising sun can awaken the inmates. Excavation of the Loup hogans show how far these traditions may be invention only. Doors were found to open not only to the east but to the southeast and even, rarely, to the southwest. The idea evidently was to place the door away from the northwest where blew the most unpleasant winds.

The sizes of the Loup houses were sometimes enormous, larger than any Navajo hogan. They ranged from 24 to 45 feet in diameter, while a tall man could easily stand under the eaves. The center of the hogan rose to twelve or even eighteen feet.

The excavations also brought to light old buffalo skull altars and graves with early trade materials such as army canteens and earthenware pots. In 1822, Major S. H. Long, while visiting the Loup villages, tells of hearing the story of an Indian Lochinvar. The Pawnees were about to sacrifice a maiden to the Morningstar. She was tied to a framework. Suddenly a chief's son came riding in, cut the thongs and rode off with the girl. In Washington, D. C., a few years later, members of a girls' academy had a silver medal cast, showing on one side the freeing of the maiden and on the other side the inscription "To The Bravest Of Braves." In 1920 some pot hunters digging around the ruins turned up this medal, which conceivably had been a possession of the rescuing son of the chief.

The occupation of the Loup River Valley by the Skidi Pawnee is very old - in fact the oldest ascertained occupation of any locality in Nebraska. The Pawnees were known to the Spanish of the Southwest as Panani. Pawnee slaves were an article of commerce, being purchased by the Spanish from the Comanche and other tribes. Mexican people of New Mexico are in part descended from the early Pananis.

* * * * *

ALASKA - LAND OF CONTRASTS



White Horse Rapids. Yukon River.



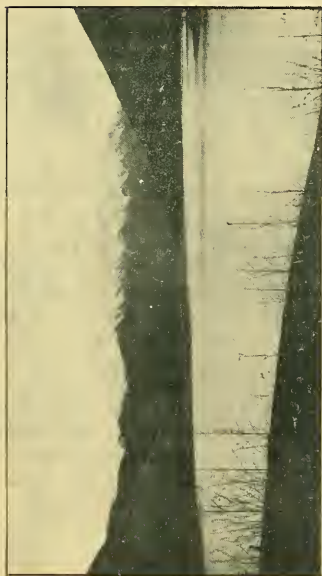
King Island. (School In Foreground)



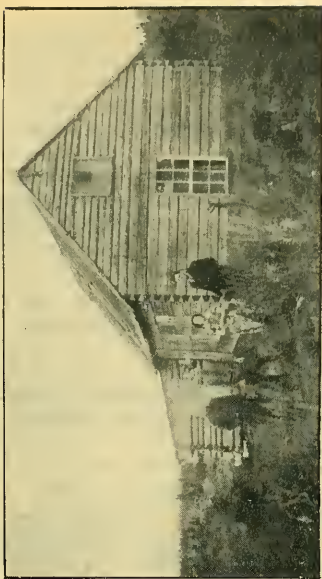
Eskimos At Hooper Bay



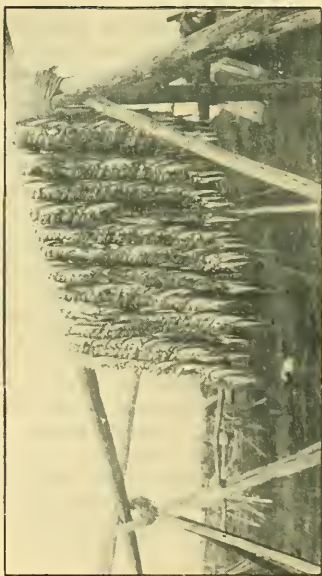
Igloo At Barrow, Alaska



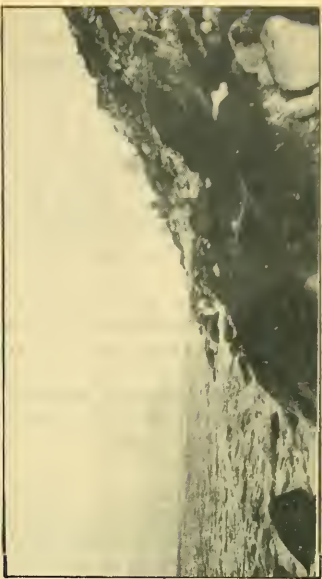
Lake In The Mountains Near Eklutna



Teachers' Quarters At Nondalton



Drying Fish At Hooper Bay



This Land Belongs To Two Nations: Alaska's
Little Diomedes Island On Right;
Russia's Big Diomedes On Left.

THE INDIAN SERVICE MAKES ITS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1938

The Northern Cheyennes on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana last year borrowed money from the Government and used their principal asset, grass, to feed cattle bought with their borrowed money. They sold out at a profit, and are eager to try again next year. This is one of the many examples of Indian economic development cited in the annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938 and released December 18.

This report is incorporated in the report of the Secretary of the Interior and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for fifty cents.

This year the report records solid accomplishment in varied fields. More, it reports an intangible but vital factor: the resurgence of Indians' own confidence in their future.

To quote the report: "To think of Indians is to think of land." On security in possession and use of land Indian life depends for its continued integrity and vigor. This administration has continued to add to Indian land in various ways: by purchases under the Indian Reorganization Act; by restorations of ceded land, also made under the I.R.A.; and by special purchases. Since 1933 the Indian estate has been increased by 2,540,000 acres.

The report cites the Indian Service's own consciousness of short-coming in one phase of its land program: the failure to solve the accumulated snarl of the allotment and heirship problem. Land exchanges have made a minute beginning in easing this gnawing problem and organization of Indian groups is paving the way for a concerted effort by Indians and Indian Service workers to solve it; to date, however, it remains unsolved.

Conservation has been the theme running through much of Indian Service activity: conservation of existing physical values, and upbuilding for the future. The 46,000,000 acres of Indian range and forest area - an area larger than North Dakota - are being administered on a permanent yield basis. Analysis of the administrative cost of forest and range management shows the remarkably low figure of nine-tenths of a cent per acre; a figure so low, in fact, as to indicate inadequate protection of this large share of Indian property.

The Indian Division of the Civilian Conservation Corps, employing a daily average of 6,907 Indian enrollees, has done a far-reaching and many-sided job. Range protection through water development, fencing, reseeding and erosion control works; timber protection through truck trail, fire lookout and telephone construction, and through pest control, are examples. Physical work on land, a chance for self-support, and training of enrollees have continued to make this program a revitalizing factor in Indian life.

Space does not permit a review here of accomplishments and trends in other fields of Indian Service work. More fruitful use of land by Indians is the objective of the Extension Division's farming and livestock program. Irrigation works, especially small projects for community use as supplemental to a livestock economy, are being expanded, and 17,000 additional acres are under irrigation as compared with 1937.

A rich and varied school program, strongly rooted in local needs, in which community participation and training for life are emphasized, is the goal of the Indian Service. A dispassionate review of the year's work shows that the Indian Service is nearer this goal, both in number of children in school, and in the quality of training available to them.

The Indian Service health program has pushed prevention as well as care, and there are definite indications that tuberculosis, as the greatest enemy of Indian health, is declining. Indian Service physicians have made important contributions to the conquest of trachoma, dreaded eye disease, and new treatment methods may produce momentous results. New and well-equipped hospitals give Indian Service medical workers new weapons in their fight to achieve better health among Indians.

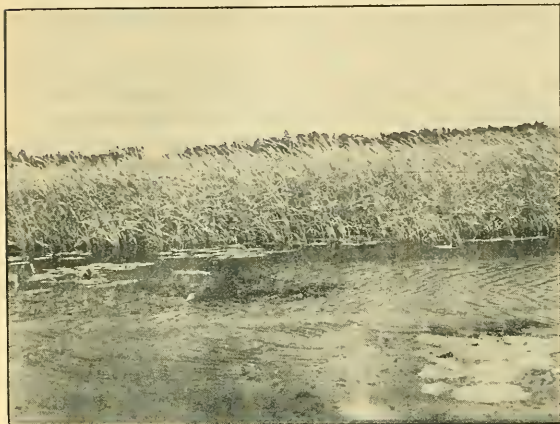
A vital indication of Indian progress, and one on which adequate and reliable information has been lacking, is Indian income. Compared with white standards, the earnings of Indians are still low. The 1938 report shows that the average yearly income for an Indian family of four to be about \$600. In this figure are included earned (about two-thirds) and unearned income, and money and goods from work relief and direct relief are also included. Only an inconsiderable number of Indians receive more than \$1,000 a year. These higher incomes, in most cases, are primarily gained from unearned sources such as oil royalties or leases. While the Indian is definitely in the lower-income third of the population, in many cases Indian gainful activities, through planned development and improved management of his assets, have become increasingly stable and productive. Compilation of annual statistical data on Indian income, heretofore not available, was begun in 1937, and future comparisons should prove illuminating.

The development of Indian management of Indian affairs is not spectacular, measured statistically; in terms of individual reservation and community cases, however, it is more than heartening. The report shows 82 tribes, numbering 93,520 Indians, as organized under the Indian Reorganization Act by June 30, and of these, 57 tribes, numbering 64,000 Indians, as incorporated and in a position to assume a large degree of management of their own affairs. The sum of \$520,000 was lent during the year to organized tribes through the Act's revolving credit fund, for various individual and group enterprises, and the record so far of production and repayment is impressive.

The trend toward Indian self-government is becoming increasingly powerful: Indians are seeing their own future more clearly, and are moving toward that future. Progress in some fields is slow and the Indian Service is well aware of its own shortcomings in execution of some phases of its program. But the goal of economic self-sufficiency, of a vital and progressive Indian life, is measurably nearer.

"MANOMIN", THE WILD RICE OF THE LAKE COUNTRY

(Taken from material furnished by Mr. Mark L. Burns, Superintendent, Consolidated Chippewa Agency in Minnesota. Credit is also due Mr. L. B. Miller and Mrs. Astrid C. Erickson of the Great Lakes Agency in Wisconsin, who had previously supplied material.)



An Excellent Stand Of Wild Rice Along
The Edge Of A Stream

Slowly the birch-bark canoe glides through the foggy marsh canal. The silver gray water gurgles as the pole is pushed down. The sun glints gold on the ripples and the breeze sings gently in the tall rice stalks.

It is full autumn and the Chippewas have returned to the streams and lakes of Minnesota and Wisconsin to harvest the wild rice. The canoes must be poled slowly. Paddles would break the delicate stems. The canoes are broad, with a beam of thirty inches, double pointed, and light. The Indian who gathers in the rice bends the heads of the stems so that

the grain hangs inside the boat. The careful harvester taps only the ripe kernels. The Chippewa, or Ojibway, leaves his lake seeded. That is why the white man's machine harvester is not used for the wild rice crop. In fact, so superior has the Indian method proved that the State Conservation Commissioner in Minnesota has prohibited the use of machines for wild rice harvesting.

Wild rice is an annual plant, springing from seed every year, growing in lakes and slow-flowing streams which have a mud-alluvial bottom. The kernels, when ripe, do not remain on the stalks long but drop to the water and anchor themselves below in the mud and produce the crop the following year. Wild rice is susceptible to storms and frosts and is wholly dependent upon proper water levels. If the lake or water levels are excessively high, to use the Indian term "it is drowned out" and the stalks are lifted off of the stems and float; if it is low, especially for several seasons, instead of the wild rice crop rush grasses and weeds of various species such as cattails come up.

Wild rice has been a staple of the Lakes Indians as far back as there are any records. Father Hennepin in 1683 records in his diary that, "In the lakes grew an abundance of wild oats ... provided that the lakes were not over

three feet deep." So essential was the rice crop to feeding the tribes over the wild winters that many bloody wars were fought between the Chippewas and the Sioux over the rice beds.

With the centuries little change in the implements used for harvesting the rice has taken place. After gathering, the grain is dried in the open air, or parched carefully over a slow fire. Then, either by treading with the feet (wearing new moccasins for the occasion) or by beating with sticks against cedar slabs the Indian hulls the dark slate-colored grain. Sometimes this traditional method is supplanted by attaching a barrel, through which has been driven a pronged iron bar, to the back wheel of a "thunder buggy."

The grain is winnowed by pouring it from dish to dish of birch-bark, or by fanning it gently when placed upon blankets. Thus prepared, wild rice is a compact, nourishing staple, and one easily transported and easily stored. In older days the crop was communally held, with, however, the recognition of certain family privileges. One-third of it was cached below the frost line to be exhumed only with the spring thaws when food was scarcest. Today the Indian has taken some pages from the white man's book and a system of private ownership of an exacting nature has replaced the old.



Note How Thin The Wild Rice Crop Is In This Lake. If Improper Harvesting Methods Are Employed By Whites - Gathering It Green And Using Large Boats Which Break The Stalks - It Will Not Be Long Before This Wild Rice Bed Will Be Completely Destroyed.

In the halcyon days of a better era for the Indian the wild rice crop flourished on all the shallow lakes. As the white man came to own many of the lake sites he forced the Indian to pay rent for his rice holdings either in cash or in kind. This was not only hard on the Indians but it shattered their traditional methods of farming the rice crop. This was marked by two main features: the insuring of the following year's crop by not indiscriminately harvesting all the seed and by the sharing of the crop on a tribal basis.

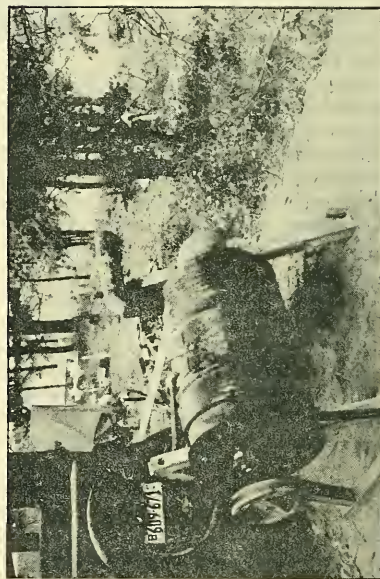
Efforts have been made by the Federal Government to restore much of the rice crop to the Indians. In land acquisition projects rice beds have been purchased and camp sites have been made available during the rice harvesting season. More of these purchases are planned. Particularly worthy of note is the work that has been done in this connection by the CCC-ID. On the harvest



Two Indian Boys Harvesting Wild Rice On
One Of The Many Lakes In Minnesota



Parching Wild Rice After It Has Been
Dried A Few Days



This Is The New Method Of Threshing,
Used By Many Who Own Automobiles



Winnowing, Or The Process Of Cleaning The
Wild Rice With The Use Of Birch-Bark Baskets



**A Primitive Method Of Separating
The Husks From The Kernels**

twenty-five tons. The all-important water level in the lakes will be kept constant and the crop will therefore be stabilized. This will tend also to stabilize the price which at present varies between 25 cents and 45 cents a pound for ripe rice. In short the Chippewas will have for an indefinite time to come a sure and developed source of income and food. It is estimated that of the total crop of this delicate food, esteemed by epicures, the Indians harvest seventy per cent.

On early fall mornings the canoes can dart out on the limpid surfaces of the lakes from new vantage points. The men will know that a good crop of the cereal awaits them, and the women can welcome back the canoes at sundown, laden with the two hundred pounds of the gift that in the past out of memory the Great Spirit gave their ancestors.

camping grounds, some of them centuries old, wells have been driven, trails cut, pumps for pure water installed, sanitary provisions made, and solid earth docks on log foundations erected. Lakes have been reseeded. Canals for the harvest craft have been cut. Distance-saving pole walks have been built which eliminate miles of long trekking. Administration of these new campsites, it is planned, will be left to the Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee.

Due to reckless exploitation of some of the former rice beds certain lakes have dried up. Under the direction of the Indian Service, Indian labor under the Emergency Conservation Work program has constructed dams which maintain the level of lakes on a year-round basis.

The result of such intelligent conservation practices has been to insure to the Chippewa families who make the annual pilgrimage to the rice harvest a crop which will no longer hit highs of 150 tons and then, the very next year, drop to a low of



**A Chippewa Canoe-Maker Constructing A
Birch-Bark Canoe Preparatory
To Gathering Wild Rice.**

I N D I A N S I N T H E N E W S

("Indians At Work" quotes, from time to time, pertinent newspaper comment on current Indian matters. This is taken from the "Courier-Express", Buffalo, New York, November 23, 1938.)

Attorney For Six Nations Contradicts Dies Witness: Indians Much Better Off Under Collier, Says Codd, Praising Wheeler-Howard Act

Robert M. Codd, attorney for the Six Nations confederacy and a leading authority on Indian affairs, said last night that Mrs. Alice Lee Jemison, who testified in Washington yesterday that the condition of the Indians today is "absolutely outrageous" doesn't know the real situation.

"So far as New York State is concerned, Indians have become immensely better off since John Collier assumed control of the Federal Indian Bureau," Mr. Codd declared. "Mrs. Jemison is not Indian-minded. She lived off the reservation and was educated off the reservation. Possibly she doesn't know what's going on in her own Cattaraugus Reservation."

Never Private Ownership. Mrs. Jemison's charge that the American Civil Liberties Union sponsored the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934 and that the measure encouraged "communal ownership" among the Indians evoked a laugh from Mr. Codd.

"Communal ownership is traditional on Indian reservations," he said. "There never was such a thing as private ownership. Even the water and mineral rights are owned in common. It ever has been thus."

Mrs. Jemison, who worked for two years as a stenographer in Mr. Codd's office here, was identified at Washington as a representative of the American Indian Federation.

"This organization has no standing in the Six Nations," Mr. Codd said. "No local Indians are connected with it that I know of and I ought to know, for I represent the Indians of the confederacy living in New York State and the Oneidas in Wisconsin."

"I do not believe the Civil Liberties Union had much to do with the Wheeler-Howard Act. The measure certainly was not communistic. It was designed to help the Indian help himself. I campaigned for its adoption at reservation elections and I am not a Communist - I'm a Republican."

Act Benefits All Indians. "The act was defeated by the New York State Indians except the Cayugas, I believe. The Western Indians put it over, and all Indians have been reaping benefits under its provisions ever since."

"For instance, on the Cattaraugus Reservation the Do-Sho-Way Authority, a cooperative agriculture project which I helped to organize this year, is in actual operation. Indians there have a tomato-growing and canning plant that already has brought them profit.

"This year for the first time the Cattaraugus Indians have conducted a business from beginning to end without white interference or red tape. They have grown their tomatoes without outside aid and packed them without outside aid. Their entire production has been bought by the Government and they will receive around \$10,000 on their first venture into cooperative agriculture. Is this communism? I think not.

"To make sure the money they have earned is not squandered, payments will be made to the Cattaraugus Indians over a period of ten months. This will insure them money during the hard non-growing months.

"The old women of the reservations - and they are the real bosses - will tell you that far from being 'outrageous', conditions now are better than ever. For the first time, they will tell you, they can be sure of groceries in the house during the cold months. This is the result of the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934."

Praises Collier's Work. "No praise is too great for the work of Mr. Collier as head of the Indian Bureau. He has administered Indian affairs with an eye to the well-being of the Indian, his economic uplift and his social betterment and he has done a mighty good job. There are Indians working in his offices at Washington where formerly there were nothing but white people.

"The policy of the Indian Bureau under Mr. Collier is to back up the Indian wherever he deserves backing up, and to provide undertakings which will keep him off relief and enable him to maintain his self-respect.

"A lot of sob stuff won't get the Indians anything. What they need is work, not a lot of mewling over conditions which do or do not exist.

"This policy is being followed on the Cattaraugus Reservation and with the expansion of the cooperative agriculture project next year more and more Indians will be in business for themselves and become independent of relief or charity. The \$10,000 'take' this year is a mighty good start. And the beauty of it is this: the Indians conduct their business direct with the Government free of expenses, taxes, worry, salesmen, debts, and red tape! Outrageous conditions, indeed!"

Note: Mr. Codd is not in any way connected with the Office of Indian Affairs.

* * * * *

Cover Page Picture: The picture which appears on the cover page of this issue shows how maple sap is boiled. The photograph appears through the courtesy of Monroe Paul Killy.

UNIQUE CCC-ID PROJECT PROVES VALUABLE AT CARSON AGENCY IN NEVADA

By Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey*

With the purchase of cattle for Carson Agency, Nevada, from the dust-bowl area - animals which had been living under drought conditions - there arose the problem of poisonous plant food. Drought-starved cattle will eat everything they come to, including poisonous plants and loco plants which contain habit-forming drugs. Native cattle will not use these plants ordinarily; however, if the ranges have been overgrazed and the better plants and grasses killed out, even native stock will eat the poorer and tougher plants, many of which are habit-forming and even poisonous. Juices of these plants are sometimes milky, bitter and unpalatable; even so, starvation plays no favorites, and when stock become used to these plants they will eventually become addicts and will eat nothing else. They grow thinner and less valuable daily. This process may take a period of months in the case of a diet of loco plants. Larkspurs, milkweeds and poison hemlocks act more quickly, however, and death speedily results.

With more information about range plants at Carson obviously needed, it was decided last June to use the Reese River CCC-ID camp as base for a thorough first-hand study. It was understood that CCC-ID enrollees would help me, but the course was optional.

Most of my collecting was done on regular project trips, to save expense, although a driver and truck were occasionally assigned to me for a special trip.

The plan was to collect, press and mount the plants methodically in scrapbooks, thus making a portable collection which could be taken to any part of the Carson Jurisdiction at a moment's notice in case of cattle trouble.

Pressing the plants was under my direct supervision, but the actual work of mounting the specimens was done by Indian CCC workers who had been assigned to me. It was delicate work and the men did it meticulously. Specimens were fastened to the right-hand page of the scrapbook with transparent tape and a sheet of moisture-proof cellophane was then taped over the whole page as protection. On the left-hand page were notes for each plant, giving full information as to the soil in which it grew, its companion plants, elevation at which it is found, habits of growth, and its value or detriment to the range. Identifications, in which the University of California and the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry helped by furnishing scientific names, were made as exact as possible. Indian names, and the Indians' uses for the plants were also included.

* Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey, who has long been interested in Indian welfare work, was employed as acting camp assistant at Carson Agency during the past summer.

It soon became a matter of pride with the enrollees to bring in unusual plants. And so our collection grew, to become, I am confident, the most complete plant collection, in portable form, for this part of Nevada.

We had several class forums at which forage plants and poisonous plants were discussed and at which experienced Indian stockman contributed valuable information. Equally as valuable as the classes, however, were the constant casual visits, during which the properties of the various plants were debated and knowledge of the Indian uses of the plants augmented.

A duplicate set of the scrapbooks was made for Mr. Don C. Foster, Agricultural Extension Agent for Carson Agency, and several hundred spare specimens were mounted in folders and arranged by locality. If Fort McDermitt, for instance, has cattle trouble due to poisonous plants, the twenty frames and scrapbooks, together with the Fort McDermitt folder would furnish a complete picture of that terrain.

I might add that I was the only woman in a camp of sixty men for a month. I never saw a fight or heard any bad language; moreover, the men were so cordial that I never felt unwanted or ill at ease. I enjoyed the project greatly myself and I am of the honest opinion that it produced a study of value in the Carson program of conserving and developing its range.

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DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES NAMED

Under date of September 30, First Assistant Secretary Ebert K. Burlew approved the formation of a permanent committee in Washington to be known as the Departmental Committee on Water Resources, with the following personnel:

N. C. Grover, Chief Hydraulic Engineer, Geological Survey, Chairman; E. F. Preece, Assistant Chief Engineer, National Park Service; Clay H. Southworth, Assistant to the Director of Irrigation, Office of Indian Affairs; J. Q. Peterson, Scientist, Division of Grazing; Wesley R. Nelson, Chief, Division of Engineering, Bureau of Reclamation; and F. M. Shore, Assistant to the Chief of the Economic and Statistics Branch, Bureau of Mines.

The function of the committee is to act as contact agency with the Water Resources Committee and keep the various offices and bureaus in the department acquainted with the activities of the main committee.

The Water Resources Committee is a branch of the National Resources Committee, a federal agency established for the purpose of planning for wise conservation and planned use of our national resources. It succeeded the functions and duties of the older National Planning Board and the National Resources Board.

ELINOR GREGG LEAVES INDIAN SERVICE

Miss Elinor D. Gregg, Director of Nursing, has submitted her resignation, effective December 31. Miss Gregg was graduated from the Waltham School of Nursing in Massachusetts, and since then she has been a leader in her profession. She was one of the pioneers in industrial nursing, and has held various positions in connection with hospital nursing services. She was Superintendent of the Infants' Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, at the outbreak of the World War. Miss Gregg enlisted through the Red Cross as an Army nurse in the Harvard unit, and for two years saw active service in field hospitals on both the Argentine and British fronts.

Following the War she delivered chautauqua lectures on public health. Later, at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, she was assigned by the American Red Cross to perform survey work and to conduct health demonstrations among Indians. Miss Gregg entered the Indian Service August 1, 1924.

She was located on the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Reservations in South Dakota, where she demonstrated the value of field work so successfully that she was appointed Supervisor of Field Nurses and Field Matrons.

At the time Miss Gregg came into the Service there were positions for 114 graduate nurses (of whom 15 actually were graduate nurses) and 54 field matrons and one field nurse. Under her direction this service has grown until there are at present 659 graduate nurses, 143 of whom are engaged in public health nursing activities.

Miss Gregg has helped and encouraged Indian girls to take nursing courses at schools which rank high in the nursing world. She has made an effort to know each Indian student nurse, and from her first-hand knowledge of the Indian Service has tried to guide them into the best channels for preparation of our Service. There are at present 60 Indian nurses in the Service and ten are waiting for appointments. There are 52 Indian student nurses in accredited schools of nursing.

Miss Gregg by her devotion to the nursing profession and to the Indian Service has been rewarded by the regard in which she is held by the nurses as a loyal personal friend and a trusted and inspiring leader.

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TOOLS FOUND IN UTAH CAVE

Excavations in Bone Cave at Timpanagos Cave National Monument, Utah, conducted by Brigham Young University, have brought to light Indian tools and many bones. The latter were evidently taken into the cave by Indians, and not by predatory animals, as had formerly been supposed. (Reprinted from Facts and Artifacts.)

OTHERS LEAVE INDIAN SERVICE: MISS LAVINIA MORRISON;

JOHN E. DAWSON; PAUL C. THOMPSON

Two members of long standing in the Washington Office are retiring this month. Miss Lavinia Morrison, who transferred to the Indian Service in 1920 and who since that time has done faithful and efficient service, retired from her post in the Personnel Office on December 31, 1938.

John E. Dawson, of the Land Division, who will retire at the end of the month, has been in the Department of the Interior for the remarkable total of forty-nine years, and in Indian work for forty-one years. His experience with Indian affairs began in 1898 when he was transferred to the Indian Territory Division, under the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, where he handled Five Civilized Tribes matters during the complicated period following the Curtis Act, which entailed abolition of tribal governments, division of the Indians' land in severalty, and preparation of final rolls. When the Indian Territory Division was abolished in 1907, Mr. Dawson was transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs. He has continued to work on Five Civilized Tribes matters, and his exhaustive knowledge in this field has become an office by-word. Since 1912 he has worked on the famous Jackson Barnett case. He leaves the Service with the satisfaction of just having completed an important and much-needed compilation which will be entitled "Laws Relating To The Five Civilized Tribes In Oklahoma, Annotated, 1890-1938." Mr. Collier wrote to Mr. Dawson on his retirement,

"Your record has been enviable. I wish to express appreciation of your long and faithful service ... This is a very personal expression, and so many here would join in it. We don't like to see you go - not at all!"

Mr. Paul C. Thompson, Associate Engineer in charge of engineering work at the Billings District Office, recently resigned to accept private engineering employment. Mr. Thompson entered the Indian Service's Irrigation Division in 1933, and shortly thereafter was transferred to the Billings Office in connection with CCC-ID work. Mr. Raymond Murphy, Associate Engineer, will assume Mr. Thompson's duties for the present.

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UINTAH-OURAY IRRIGATION SURVEY COMPLETED

Work on the series of economic surveys of Indian irrigation projects, authorized under the act of June 22, 1936, is progressing under Agricultural Economist A. L. Walker. Studies have been completed on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation, Utah, and the report is being studied by members of the Washington Office staff. Studies are also in progress at Fort Hall, Idaho; and work will be started at the Flathead Reservation in Montana and at San Carlos, Arizona, within the next few months.

THE PALM SPRINGS PROBLEM - A STEP TOWARD SOLUTION

By W. V. Voehlke, Assistant to the Commissioner

Progress in the settlement of the long-lived Palm Springs allotment controversy is being made, and an equitable settlement of this troubling situation now seems possible.

The Agua Caliente or Palm Springs Band of Indians consists of less than fifty persons, who live on an arid checkerboarded reservation of some 33,000 acres in Southern California. On part of the white-owned land with which the Indian land is interspersed there has developed Palm Springs, a fashionable winter resort. The presence of reservation land in the heart of the now incorporated city of Palm Springs has produced high values and revenues for the Indians. Also, it has created friction not only between Indians and the white community but among the Indians as well. One cause of the internal conflict between Indian factions was the attempt in 1923 and 1929 to allot part of the Palm Springs land to individual Indians against the opposition of a majority



In The Settlement Of The Palm Springs Problems, Scenic Parts Of The Reservation, Such As The Area Photographed Above, Would Be Declared A National Monument, Provided That A Plan Could Be Worked Out To Compensate The Indians For The Surrender Of Such Areas.

of the band. The allotment process was never completed, but some of the Indians occupied by assignment the most valuable tentative allotments. More than a year ago the claimants to these valuable tracts brought suit against the United States in an effort to gain trust title to the proposed allotments.

The decision of the Federal District Court of the Southern District of California, Central Division, reached last summer (24 Fed. Sup. 237) upheld the Secretary of the Interior in declaring the proposed allotments void. Judge Yankwich, in handing down the decision, said, in part: "So here the Palm Springs Indians having acquired no vested right, and the power of the Secretary to withhold approval being discretionary, we cannot compel action that would give to the Indians the benefit of a right which they did not possess. We cannot compel action that would distribute the choicest part of tribal lands to a few individuals and would result in the spoliation of the others."

This decision has been accepted with good grace by the majority of the Palm Springs Band. Members of the group are now considering the possibility of assignments instead of allotments.

Various plans for the sale or development of part of their valuable Indian holdings are being considered. Senator Elmer Thomas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, at his recent visit to Palm Springs, urged the Indians to reach an agreement among themselves as to the course they want to pursue, since legislative action will be difficult without agreement between the Indians themselves on the one hand, and the Department of the Interior on the other. A modified form of the proposed enabling act which had the approval of the Palm Springs Indians last year has been prepared and will be submitted to the band and to Congress. Mr. H. W. Shipe, Assistant to the Director of Irrigation, met with the Agua Caliente Indians in October, and agreed to return to Palm Springs in the near future to help them work out a just and fair solution of their problems.

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SOME CHEYENNE WORDS

(As given by the Muddy Creek Day School Pupils In Lane Deer, Montana)

Goo-ke-nay-ah	bread
Hay-o-aunch	butter
Vi-ki-mut	sugar
Vi-di-uh	flour
Woo-pe-mups	salt
Vi-ki-goo-ke-nay-ah	cake or cookies
Missie-sis	potatoes
My-a-mints	corn
Tsu-ah	boy
Tsu-ay	girl
Hid-dahn	man
Sta-mah	woman
Muh-sun-ne	crazy

TREES FOR THE CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA

By Ernest G. Hawkinson, Junior Forester



Process Of Heeling In Tree Seedlings

In the Northern Great Plains country trees have an uphill fight at best; and the recent years of drought, combined with insect pest attacks, brought natural reproduction of native trees and wild fruits to a standstill. Pressing economic conditions, too, meant a more rapid removal of existing timber for fuel and lumber.

In 1935 a reforestation project was approved at the Cheyenne River Reservation as part of the CCC program. Indigenous trees and shrubs were to be propagated from seed.

Collection of plant material and the building of a nursery on the banks of the Missouri River were the first steps. In 1936 the promising start of native varieties was wiped out, as were other nurseries in the locality, by hot winds and voracious attacks by insects.

The season of 1937 proved more favorable and with few exceptions, all the tree seedlings did well - surprisingly well, considering the supposedly unpropitious conditions of moisture and climate. Probably we must expect an off year occasionally; but there is no doubt that in general trees can be grown successfully here from seed.

Our distribution system is simple. Seedlings of usable sizes are distributed either to individual Indians, to day schools, and similar groups

through the extension workers or they are used in CCC-ID tree planting projects. Somewhat better results have been obtained in growth and survival in those plots where planting and after-care have been under the supervision of CCC-ID workers; this we feel, however, is not due to lack of interest but to an initial lack of understanding of the importance of cultivation and care after planting.



Chinese Elm, Two Years Old From Seed

This situation is rapidly being remedied through an educational program. Small group meetings have been held over the reservation, at which the best known methods of handling nursery stock before and during planting were actually demonstrated; open forums were also held on care of trees in general. These open forums are meeting with good response. It is very evident that the Indians in general are becoming "tree-conscious", and that they are keenly interested in the success of the venture. They are well aware that a future supply of trees, both for shelter and wood material, must be provided for by man's efforts in this part of the country.

The United States Forest Service has been a source of valuable information and has also helped us generously by supplying us with seeds we were unable to secure otherwise. This project is, of course, really a part of the United States Forest Service program, although it is being operated with Indian Service personnel.

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WASHINGTON OFFICE VISITORS

Recent visitors to the Washington Office have included Jasper W. Elliott, Superintendent, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon; Charles L. Ellis, Superintendent, Osage Agency, Oklahoma, who was accompanied by Mr. G. B. Fulton, Tribal Attorney for the Osage Indian Tribe, together with a tribal delegation which included Charles Whitehorn, Joseph Mathews, Lee Pappan, Louis Denoya, Ed Simpkins, John Abbott, Paul Pitts and Frank Quinton; Emmett E. McNeilly, Superintendent, Rocky Boy's Agency, Montana; and A. G. McMillan, Assistant Superintendent, Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Oklahoma.

Another recent visitor at the Washington Office has been H. Scudder Mekeel, Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

RANGE REST AND REVEGETATION STOP BLOWING SANDS

Navajo Irrigation Project Near Kayenta, Arizona, Protected

Navajo families who have labored for years on an irrigation ditch near Kayenta, Arizona, are jubilant today because revegetation has returned to their overgrazed range and they will not again face the weary task of shoveling tons of sand from the main channel of their irrigation system.

Before range control allowed vegetation to return to the destroyed land, it was a semi-annual task to clean the irrigation canal. The seemingly insurmountable job once caused these Navajos to abandon all hope and their parched land lay idle one season.

The Indian Service, in cooperation with Soil Conservation Service, has come to the rescue and has been able to help a number of similar small farm projects on the Navajo Reservation where abuse of the range by overgrazing has directly affected the farming industry.

The Kayenta farming area is irrigated from a reservoir filled from autumn run-offs in Laguna Creek. The ditch from Laguna Creek to the reservoir, and from the reservoir to the farms, runs through soil containing much sand. Overgrazing destroyed the vegetative cover, and wind, blowing over the bare ground, was rapidly turning the land into a series of desolate sand dunes. Sand filled the irrigation ditch almost as rapidly as it could be cleaned out.

In the fall of 1936, a total of 180 work-days were spent by men with teams and 160 work-days by men working single-handed in cleaning the ditch leading to the reservoir. The following spring, 380 work-days were required by men with teams and 280 by men single-handed to clean the ditch from the reservoir to the fields.

In the fall of 1937 the area surrounding the ditch was added to the Kayenta Demonstration Area. This meant a reduction of the stock on the area to carrying capacity. Results of the reduction began to show as early as the following spring. In the spring of 1938 cleaning required only 110 work-days by men with teams and 380 work-days by men working single-handed. This was a saving of two-thirds the labor of men with teams and an increase of one-third of the labor of men working single-handed.

With the area controlled for one year, only 13 days' work by men without teams were necessary to clean the ditch, removing tumbleweed, sand and silt. This was a saving, over 1936, of 180 teamster-days and 157 man-days.

The change in attitude of Navajo farmers is perhaps even more important than the saving of labor. Navajos formerly felt that attempts to clean the ditch were useless, as sand would fill it again before it could be used. This fall the small amount of labor required was performed cheerfully, since they were assured of water.

Control of blowing sand has been effected by natural revegetation coming back caused by the reduction in grazing. At present the soil is being held mostly by yellow-bush and Russian thistle. More beneficial species, including saccaton, galleta, grama, and chamiso, are slower in their return, but are coming back. Chamiso, in particular, has made a surprising recovery. At the time the area was fenced, it was so denuded as to appear dead, but after a year's control it is definitely on its way back.

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PINE RIDGE (SOUTH DAKOTA) CHILDREN IN AND OUT OF THE CLASSROOM



Mr. Luke Big Turnip, full-blood Sioux, was invited to tell students something of Sioux traditions at Day School Number Nine at Mander-son, South Dakota.

The garden class in action at the Holy Rosary Mission. (Photographs through courtesy of the Reverend Joseph A. Zimmerman.)



RANGE REHABILITATION AT FORT HALL, IDAHO

A project for the reseeding of a large area of land at the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, which had been plowed for dry farming in the days before the danger of such procedure was recognized - land which turned out to be unsuitable for dry farming - was carried on this fall with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service. The lands involved are the recent addition to the reservation at the headwaters of Bannock Creek which was purchased for Indian use by the Resettlement Administration.

Some 2,760 acres are to be revegetated, of which 2,142 acres are to be machine seeded and 618 acres are to be hand seeded. Heavy rains during the last half of October and unseasonable low temperatures all through November have made it practically impossible to operate the six seeders which are being drawn by two tractors. By December 1 the sowing of the seed was nearly 10 per cent completed. Unless more favorable weather arrives soon it will be necessary to store the remaining seed and the equipment and complete the job as soon as favorable spring weather arrives. This revegetation process would have required twelve to fifteen years if left to nature. The area will be covered with seeds of suitable perennial grasses, and it is expected that an excellent stand of forage will become established, provided that moisture conditions are favorable.

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BULL HOLLOW CCC-ID CAMP



Raising The Flag At Bull Hollow Camp

The CCC-ID unit at Muskogee, Oklahoma, has taken over the plant of Bull Hollow Camp, formerly a white CCC camp.

This includes infirmary, sleeping quarters, kitchen, mess hall and dental unit. The operating table and instrument cabinets in the infirmary were received from the Army as salvage and rebuilt and reconditioned by enrollee mechanics at the camp shop.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS — INDIAN DIVISION

NOTES FROM WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORTS

Work On The Swan Lake Truck Trail At Klamath (Oregon) This week marked the final stretch, or rather, the completion of Swan Lake Truck Trail by the machinery and other equipment, with the exception, of course, of the rock-crusher and Sixty Caterpillar. Three men were detailed to remain behind to operate the above designated equipment. C. B. Knight.

Work At Wind River (Wyoming) The weed control crews are doing splendid work in trying to get rid of all poisonous weeds before the snowy weather sets in.

The bridge crew at Crow Creek has done a good bit of work this week in setting in fence posts along the right-of-way. Besides this, they are also waiting for the forms for the bridge so that they can go ahead and put in the concrete foundations. James Fox.

Work On The Moses Mountain Look-out Tower At Colville (Washington) The new lookout tower on Moses Mountain began to slough off ice onto the cabin. The cabin was built last fall and the tower was built this summer. Because the tower was built so near the cabin, the tower had a tendency to throw quite a lot of ice on it. When the early frost arrived, the ice became a nuisance, and later turned out to be a hazard. This menace was taken care of the other day when Walter Moomaw and a few of the boys undertook to erect a false roof of two-inch boards over the cabin. This extra roof protection will absorb the shock and lessen the chances of further

er damage. While the boys were fixing the cabin roof, it was noticed that the ice had very nearly punctured the heavy roofing in several places. Louis Orr.

First Adult Education Program Presented At Rosebud (South Dakota) The first adult education program was presented at five communities with an aggregate attendance of 620 people. The meeting was in charge of Dr. Walla Tate. The full program is being worked out with requests from individual communities as to the choice of speakers, dates, and subjects to fit in with the visual education program. A. A. Remmele, Camp Assistant.

Dike Maintenance At Tulalip (Washington) Fair progress continues on the dike maintenance project. Practically all of the timbers required have been cut and delivered on the site. Three of the retaining well structures are about completed. Lumber and posts are distributed along the dike where the repairs are to be made. Practically all the labor in connection with the job is being done by hand. The posts or short piling are being hand-driven because the land is loam and consequently free from gravel and rocks. This makes hand-driving practicable. Theodore Lozeau, Ranger.

Enrollees Preparing Gifts For Christmas At Salem School (Oregon) Christmas time is getting nearer. The enrollees are bending every effort to take fullest advantage of

their spare time after the working day is over. For several hours each evening the boys work on their Christmas presents. They are making doll beds out of knocked down apple boxes, and stick horses for the kiddies to ride. Some of the boys' wives are pretty good carpenters and consequently are also working at the shop making broom holders and things to use about the home for everyday routine.

The recreation building is of great value to the men and they certainly are making good use of it.
James L. Shawver, Dairyman.

Work On The Lone Tree Dam Continues At Fort Belknap (Montana)
Work on the concrete chute spillway at the Lone Tree Dam continued, but recent rains have caused the excavated section to become muddy. Excavation is now practically complete and footing forms have been installed. Footings can be poured as soon as the reinforcing iron is placed.

We plan to place the concrete with a buck operated on a cable swinging over the spillway. The cable will be anchored stationary at one end and swung radially at the other end by anchoring to a truck, thus making it possible to change the position of the bucket. The bucket is hung on a pivot and the front end can be lowered by means of a block and tackle. A sliding gate on the bucket dumps the concrete. We have a one-batch mixer and the bucket is designed to carry a full batch. Conditions prevent dumping direct from the mixer to the bucket so the concrete will have to be wheeled a short distance from the mixer to the bucket. This idea was developed because of the difficulty of moving the concrete either by wheel or by chute into the forms. P. A. Blair, Instrumentman.

Enrollee Educational Program At Red Lake (Minnesota) As part of the educational program a safety meeting was conducted recently. Every enrollee was invited to attend, but due to inclement weather, a few could not attend. During this meeting a copy of the new CCC-ID Safety Regulations was distributed among those present. These regulations were discussed. A questionnaire on the uniform Highway Traffic Act was also distributed among the members of the CCC-ID organization, to be answered and returned to the Senior Camp Assistant, Mr. Oksness. O. V. Fink.

Work On Water Supply System Continues At Mission (California) Work continued on the water supply system. About 500 feet of two-inch pipe was welded, laid and completed to the Cushman property on the south side of Pechanga Creek. Work was continued on the main line and on the trail on the south side of the Pechanga Creek west toward the Protestant Church. About 3,300 feet have been laid and back-filled to date.

Another portion of the crew has been working on the erosion control project in Pechanga Creek at a point just below the fiesta grounds. The long rock and wire revetment wall will be built along the creek at this point to deflect the water to its original channel and to conform to the channel change work under construction by the Road Department. This will confine the water to its original channel and give good protection to the new trail under construction on this reservation. E. A. Vitt, Project Manager.

Soil Conservation At Winnebago (Nebraska) We are making much more progress on this project, due to the almost perfect weather conditions. The enrollees are in training for the

contest with the Winnebagos. The competition in the contest will consist of making wire dams, log dams and timber flumes. The date for the contest has not been set as yet. Guy Lambert, Indian Assistant.

Activities At Mescalero (New Mexico) Our enrollee group participated in a tour of the lumber projects on the reservation. The men were very glad to be afforded this opportunity to see just how lumber is produced. Mr. Osborn, Production Supervisor, gave short talks at each place we stopped, explaining the methods of operation and the reason for the various steps. Mr. Newman, Superintendent, spoke for a few minutes after the noonday meal with regard to recreation and education on the Mescalero Reservation. We plan to take these field trips at least once a month in connection with this program.

Our basket ball team has been entered in a league composed of teams from Otero County to promote neighborly feeling and closer rela-

tionship between the towns in this county. The enrollees have given full support to this activity and we expect to have a successful season.

Activities At Fort Peck (Montana) A cold wave recently swept through this part of the country.

Work is being continued on the recreational programs. The foremen are urging their crews to prepare their individual programs for competition with the others.

A first-aid school will be held at the end of the month. Just how many of the students will attend is not known at this time. At the closing of this school, our percentage of truck drivers, assistant leaders and leaders with certificates will be 100 per cent. A. B. Casper, Camp Assistant.

Dam #148 - Project #91. The diversion dike on this dam is nearing completion. Due to cold weather, working time is limited. J. MacDonald.



No Elaborate Kitchens Are Required For These Crews Which Move Often. Each Individual May Prepare His Own Meals On Such A Camp Fire As This. Much Of Their Food Comes From A Can.

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